

Easement

WI-141

1838, 1880, 1901

John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church
Salisbury
Private

One of the principal landmarks of African-American history in Salisbury is the John Wesley Methodist Episcopal church, now known as the Charles H. Chipman Cultural Center. The former Methodist congregation traced its organization back to 1837 when a small group of free blacks held meetings in a rudimentary red painted slab pine building on the property of William Williams. The early leaders of the congregation included Levin Houston, George Pollitt, Major Toadvine, George James, and Elijah Pinkett.

Purchase of a lot occurred in August 1838, and the construction of a single-story frame church was accomplished in the same year. The first building was later described as

It was a plain, long, one story building, 40 or feet by 30 or 35 feet wide, with a gallery across the front inside. There was a high platform at the door with steps extending up on both sides of the platform and a bannister across the front and down on the sides of these steps.

The single-story church served the congregation for close to 50 years, when it was decided, in 1880, to enlarge the building. The plain 1830s building was raised to a two-story height. Remnants of second quarter of the nineteenth century moldings and doors remain on the first floor, but little else is evident of the original building.

Over the course of the following fifteen years the frame church was restyled with the construction of a towered front in 1901 and a two-story apse in 1910. The

southeast tower formerly contained the stair, whereas the southwest tower was topped originally by a tall pyramidal spire. Inside the church, the large second floor windows illuminate a generously sized sanctuary, which is fitted with pressed metal ceiling and beaded board wainscoting. The altar is located at the north end of the sanctuary and is distinguished by a turned baluster railing. The altar is also enhanced by a large segment segmental arched opening flanked by neoclassical pilasters. The organ is located within the recess.

MARYLAND HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN INFORMATION

RESOURCE NAME: John Wesley M. E. Church

MHT INVENTORY NUMBER: WI-141

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DATA

1. Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture
Religion
2. Geographic Orientation: Eastern Shore
3. Chronological/Development Period(s): Agricultural-Industrial Transition
1815-1870
Industrial/Urban Dominance
18701-930
4. Resource Type(s): Church

Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Survey No. WI-141

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

Easement

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic John Wesley M. E. Church

and/or common Charles H. Chipman Cultural Center

2. Location

street & number NW corner of Broad and Ellen Streets ☐ not for publication

city, town Salisbury ☐ vicinity of congressional district First

state Maryland county Wicomico

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use |
|---|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input type="checkbox"/> in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name The Chipman Foundation

street & number P. O. Box 4374 telephone no.: 410-860-9290

city, town Salisbury state and zip code MD 21801

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Wicomico County Clerk of Court liber

street & number Wicomico County Courthouse folio

city, town Salisbury state MD 21801

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

date 1983 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust

city, town Crownsville state MD 21032

7. Description

Survey No. WI-141

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

John Wesley M. E. Church, now known as the Charles H. Chipman Cultural Center, is located at 321 Broad Street on the northwest corner of Broad and Ellen streets in the center of Salisbury, Wicomico County, Maryland. The two-story frame church faces southeast with the gable roof oriented on a northwest/southeast axis.

Assembled in several stages, the first story of the two-story church is documented as an 1838 structure that was later expanded in the 1880s with a second story as well as a towered front. A two-story apse extended the building to the rear. The interior reflects two distinct periods; the second quarter of the nineteenth century and the late nineteenth century. Remnant moldings and doors survive on the first floor within the original rectangular frame structure, whereas the tower and second floor sanctuary interiors are trimmed with late nineteenth-century woodwork. Supported on a brick foundation with a partial cellar, the church is sheathed with plain weatherboards, and the medium pitched gable roofs are covered with wood shingles.

The south (main) elevation is an asymmetrical with three story towers rising on the southeast and southwest corners. Round arched door openings pierce the first floor of each tower. The southwest tower has a double-door opening topped by an arched fanlight, and the southeast tower is defined by a single width door featuring an arched fanlight as well. The second story of each tower is defined differently. The southeast tower is marked by six-over-one sash windows staggered in a way that lighted the original staircase. The southeast tower, on the other hand, has paired lancet windows topped by round arches and filled with colored glass panes. The third story of each tower is defined by paired louvered openings topped by round arches and set within a field of fishscale shingles. The top of each tower is finished with a bracketed eave. There are slight differences with each tower roof. The southeast tower has a low pitched pyramidal roof, whereas the southwest tower is capped by a pyramidal roof featuring a pyramidal roof executed in two slopes. The unusual configuration of the southwest tower is due to the removal of a tall spire. The main body of the church, sandwiched between the towers, is defined by series of rectangular and round arched colored glass windows. Centered on the second floor is large tripartite colored glass window. Stretching across the top of the second story is a boxed cornice accented with simple brackets. The gable end of the church is executed in an unconventional manner with a paired gable form superimposed on the single gable end. The top of the gable end is pierced by a round arched louvered vent.

The east and west sides of the church are largely alike with series of four colored glass windows lighting the first and second floors. The second story windows, which light the sanctuary, are especially long. The bracketed eave trims

8. Significance

Survey No. WI-141

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> law | <input type="checkbox"/> science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> economics | <input type="checkbox"/> literature | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education | <input type="checkbox"/> military | <input type="checkbox"/> social/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> art | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> music | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> theater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> communications | <input type="checkbox"/> industry | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> invention | | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |

Specific dates 1838, 1880, 1901 Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

One of the principal landmarks of African-American history in Salisbury is the John Wesley Methodist Episcopal church, now known as the Charles H. Chipman Cultural Center. The former Methodist congregation traced its organization back to 1837 when a small group of free blacks held meetings in a rudimentary red painted slab pine building on the property of William Williams. The early leaders of the congregation included Levin Houston, George Pollitt, Major Toadvine, George James, and Elijah Pinkett.¹

Purchase of a lot occurred in August 1838², and the construction of a single-story frame church was accomplished in the same year. The first building was later described as

It was a plain, long, one story building, 40 or feet by 30 or 35 feet wide, with a gallery across the front inside. There was a high platform at the door with steps extending up on both sides of the platform and a bannister across the front and down on the sides of these steps.³

The single-story church served the congregation for close to 50 years, when it was decided, in 1880, to enlarge the building. The plain 1830s building was raised to a two-story height. Remnants of second quarter of the nineteenth century moldings and doors remain on the first floor, but little else is evident of the original building.

Over the course of the following fifteen years the frame church was restyled with the construction of a towered front in 1901 and a two-story apse in 1910. The southeast tower formerly contained the stair, whereas the southwest tower was topped originally by a tall pyramidal spire. Inside the church the large second floor windows

¹ James L. Johnson, *Historical Sketch of John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church*, 1937.

² Worcester County Land Record, GHM 1/463, 18 August 1838.

³ Johnson.

7.1 DESCRIPTION

John Wesley M. E. Church, WI-141

Salisbury, Wicomico County, Maryland

the base of the roof.

The north (rear) wall of the church is partially covered by a shorter two-story apse, which is sheathed with plain weatherboard siding and is covered by a medium pitched wood shingle roof. Rising against the gable end of the apse is an exterior, single flue brick stove chimney. The apse is lighted by rectangular lancet windows filled with colored glass panes. An exterior stair to the sanctuary is located on the northwest side of the church.

The interior survives with most of its original late nineteenth-century woodwork except for the staircase, which has been repositioned to the front vestibule. The stair rises on the inside wall in a single flight to the second floor sanctuary. The main meeting room on the first floor is dominated by large chamfered posts featuring lambs-tongue stops. A few mid nineteenth-century doors survive on second quarter of the nineteenth-century door frames. A raised platform is located in the north end of the meeting room.

The second floor is divided with a front vestibule and large sanctuary. Late nineteenth-century moldings frame the window and door openings. A double door entrance fitted with shallow profile raised-panel doors opens into the sanctuary.

The sanctuary is finished with a beaded board wainscoting and plaster walls above. The ceiling is covered with pressed metal. Centered on the north wall is a segmental arched recess flanked by neoclassical pilasters. The raised altar has a turned baluster railing executed in a semi-circular pattern. The organ is set within the apse.

8.1 SIGNIFICANCE

John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, WI-141
Salisbury, Wicomico County, Maryland

illuminate the sanctuary, which is fitted with a pressed metal ceiling and beaded board wainscoting. The altar is located at the north end of the sanctuary and is enclosed by turned baluster railing. The altar is also distinguished by a large segmental arched opening flanked by neoclassical pilasters.

The Charles H. Chipman Cultural Center

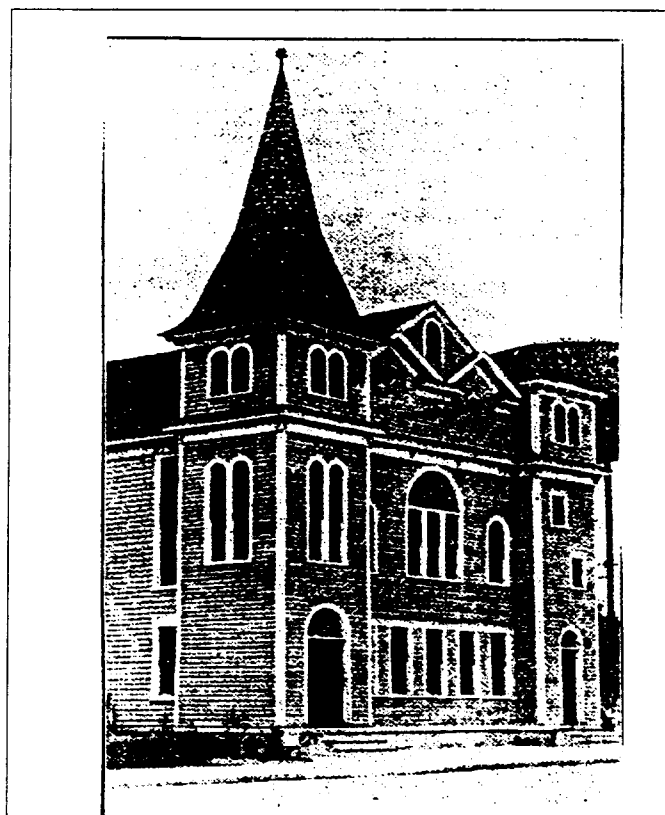
Historic Landmark

On May 1st, 1994, the Charles H. Chipman Cultural Center opened, marking the realization of the dreams of the late Charles and Jeanette Chipman and the efforts of area residents for the creation of a community arts cultural center and museum commemorating Eastern Shore African American history and culture.

The Chipman Cultural Center, located on Broad Street in Salisbury, Maryland, occupies the site of an open meadow where two centuries ago slaves gathered to join in worship services conducted by Methodist circuit riders. In the fall of 1837 five local freedmen, Levin Houston, George Pullett, Major Toadvine, George James, and Elijah Pinkett began holding services in a little red pine slab building on the property of William Williams. They organized to raise funds to purchase the property and construct a meeting house. The property was purchased on August 18, 1838.

A one-story structure was built on the site as a meeting house for religious services and as a day school. Completed in 1838, the original structure was one story high, plain and long, with a gallery inside across the front. There was a high platform at the door with steps extending down on either side. The church was known then as the African Methodist Church and informally as the "Hill Church" or "Church on the Hill."

Over the years many improvements were made to the building. In 1886 construction was initiated to convert the structure into a two-story building; the construction and grading of the property was completed by 1889. Improvements



The former John Wesley M.E. Church, circa 1930s

The Charles H. Chipman Cultural Center
Salisbury, Maryland

over the years included the addition of a kitchen, a heating system, a pipe organ, and a parsonage built adjacent to the church. For over a century the church held prominence as a community center for religious and educational purposes. It served several neighborhoods, including the adjacent neighborhoods known as Georgetown and Cuba. Today, the building is part of the Newtown Historic District. The oldest surviving African American church structure on the Eastern Shore and one of the oldest in the state, this historic landmark has been renovated to its appearance of 1937, the year the church celebrated its 100th anniversary.

John Wesley Church

The church was incorporated in 1876 and was named the John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church. Its first preacher was Rev. Frost Pullett succeeded by his son Charles Pullett. In 1937, the foundation leaders of the African American churches operating in Salisbury traced their roots to the John Wesley M.E. Church. In the 1960s, following pressures on the congregation to expand and move to a new location, the congregation combined with White's Temple to form Wesley Temple United Methodist Church. The property, including the abandoned church, was purchased by educators Charles and Jeanette Chipman in order to protect it.

Charles H. Chipman

Originally from Cape May, New Jersey, Charles Chipman came to Salisbury in 1915 for a position as principal at the Salisbury Industrial High School. He played a key role in the development of the first black high school, Salisbury High School. He married Jeanette Pinkett, an educator and a descendant of one of the founders of the John Wesley Church. As educator, administrator, and civic leader, Dr. Chipman worked to improve the quality of education within the community. During the 1960s, during his retirement, Chipman worked with the community to ensure an orderly integration of the local school system. Active members of the John Wesley Church, Charles and Jeanette Chipman purchased the abandoned structure to save it from demolition.

The Chipman Foundation

The Chipman Foundation is a non-profit organization in Salisbury formed to restore and preserve the former John Wesley M.E. Church for use as a community cultural center. Dr. and Mrs. Chipman were approached by members of the Newtown Association, a local civic organization interested in the preservation and restoration of old buildings within the Newtown Historic District. In April 1985, the Chipmans deeded the property to the association; and the Chipman Foundation was formed to establish the Charles H. Chipman Cultural Center for use as a local and regional cultural center and a museum commemorating local African American history and culture. "I want to see that the contributions of blacks on the Eastern Shore are not forgotten," said Dr. Chipman, in 1985.

The Charles H. Chipman Cultural Center

The Charles H. Chipman Cultural Center held its grand opening on May 1, 1994. The Center has hosted several cultural programs including panel discussions on the arts, musical gospel programs, blues concerts and workshop, Kwanzaa celebrations, historical research projects, exhibits, etc., and other community activities. The Center is also available as a rental facility for community functions, meetings, cultural events, exhibits, artistic programs, weddings and catered functions, accomodating approximately 200 people.

The Chipman Center is located on Broad Street in Salisbury, at the corner of Broad and Ellen Streets.

**The Chipman Foundation
P.O. Box 4374
Salisbury, Maryland 21803
(410) 860-9290**

141-100

Historical Sketch of John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church

By PROF. JAMES L. JOHNSON

The charter Trustees of the above named church were freeholders, that is, men who had secured their freedom and possessed homes. Their names were as follows: Levin Houston, George Pollitt, Major Toadvine, George

James, and Elijah Pinkett.

These honorable men, having been inspired by supernatural influences, organized in the fall of 1837 and began to hold their religious meetings whenever possible in a little red pine alab building, on the property of Mr. William Williams. Out of these meetings grew a desire to expand their religious endeavors by the purchase of the property and the erection of a meeting house.

We quote from an old record, kindly supplied by Mrs. T. P. Thomas of Philadelphia, a direct descendant of one of the Charter Trustees: "We whose names are hereunto subscribed to promise to pay or cause to be paid to Levin Houston or Elijah Pinkett (two of the Trustees of the Methodist E. Church for the coloured people who have been regularly appointed to receive subscriptions) the sum of money to each of our names affixed for the purpose of purchasing a lot ground & to build a meeting house for the coloured people of Salisbury and its vicinity to worship in—"

This effort grew slowly but these faithful men continued to keep the movement before the small group of freedmen until they had secured the desired amount. The people were loyal, earnest and courageous. The purchase of the property was made from Mr. William Williams of John on August 18, 1838. The record of this transaction will be found in the Court House at Snow Hill, Md., Liber G. H. M., No. 1, P. 463.

Prior to the organization of the Delaware Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, July 29, 1864, this Church was a member of the Philadelphia Conference through what was known as the Local Conference. The Rev. Frost Pollett was one of the earliest preachers.

The church was then known as the African Methodist Church. It was built upon a hill and was referred to generally as the Church on the Hill or Hill Church. It was first incorporated in the year 1876 and thereafter was known as John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church. It was incorporated again in 1887.



It was a plain, long, one store building, 40 or 50 feet, 30 or 35 feet wide, with a gallery across the front inside. There was a high platform at the door with steps extending up on both sides of the platform and a bannister across the front and down on the sides of these steps.

This form remained until Rev. George Washington was appointed pastor of this charge in 1880. He remained here three years. During this administration, he had the building changed from the one story form to a two story structure, similar to the original structure, but the hill was cut away to level ground, and other changes made on the interior of the building. The edifice was not complete when the Rev. Washington moved.

He was followed by Rev. Joseph R. Waters, who was appointed pastor of this charge in 1884 and remained here three years. During his administration he had the work completed.

In 1901, Rev. J. E. A. Johns was appointed pastor of this charge. He had the front remodeled, the corner joists cut down lower and the present front put on and other improvements made in the inside during his administration.

In the year 1910 Rev. Robert G. Waters was appointed pastor of the church, he remained here five years. During his administration he had an additional two-story structure built to the rear end of the church, the lower room was used for his study and the upper room was reserved for the choral and pipe organ.

He also had the pews put in the auditorium and basement rooms and steam heat apparatus for heating the church.

Improvements made by other ministers:

Rev. Jame M. Dickerson, the man who remained pastor of this church 6 years, the longest term of service maintained by any pastor. He had the metal ceiling put on overhead in the auditorium and had both rooms handsomely beautified.

Rev. Emptage was active in having the building thoroughly cleansed and other necessary needs executed.

Last, but not least, our present pastor, Rev. Elmer P. Gibson, is on the job. He is the promoter of this beautiful decoration which we now have the pleasure of viewing.

The foundation leaders of all Negro churches operating in Salisbury were originally members of John Wesley M. E. Church, directly or indirectly.

On this same parcel of land, the first school on the Eastern Shore was opened for the educating of Colored children. The parents hired the teacher and paid a stipulated sum per week for each child attending.

The late Solomon T. Hueston, prominent Colored citizen and son of Levin Hueston, served a number of years as chairman of the Trustee Board.

In Memoriam

To the ministers, members and friends of our church
who have departed this life in the full triumph of faith.

5860 1 NW
(HEBRON)

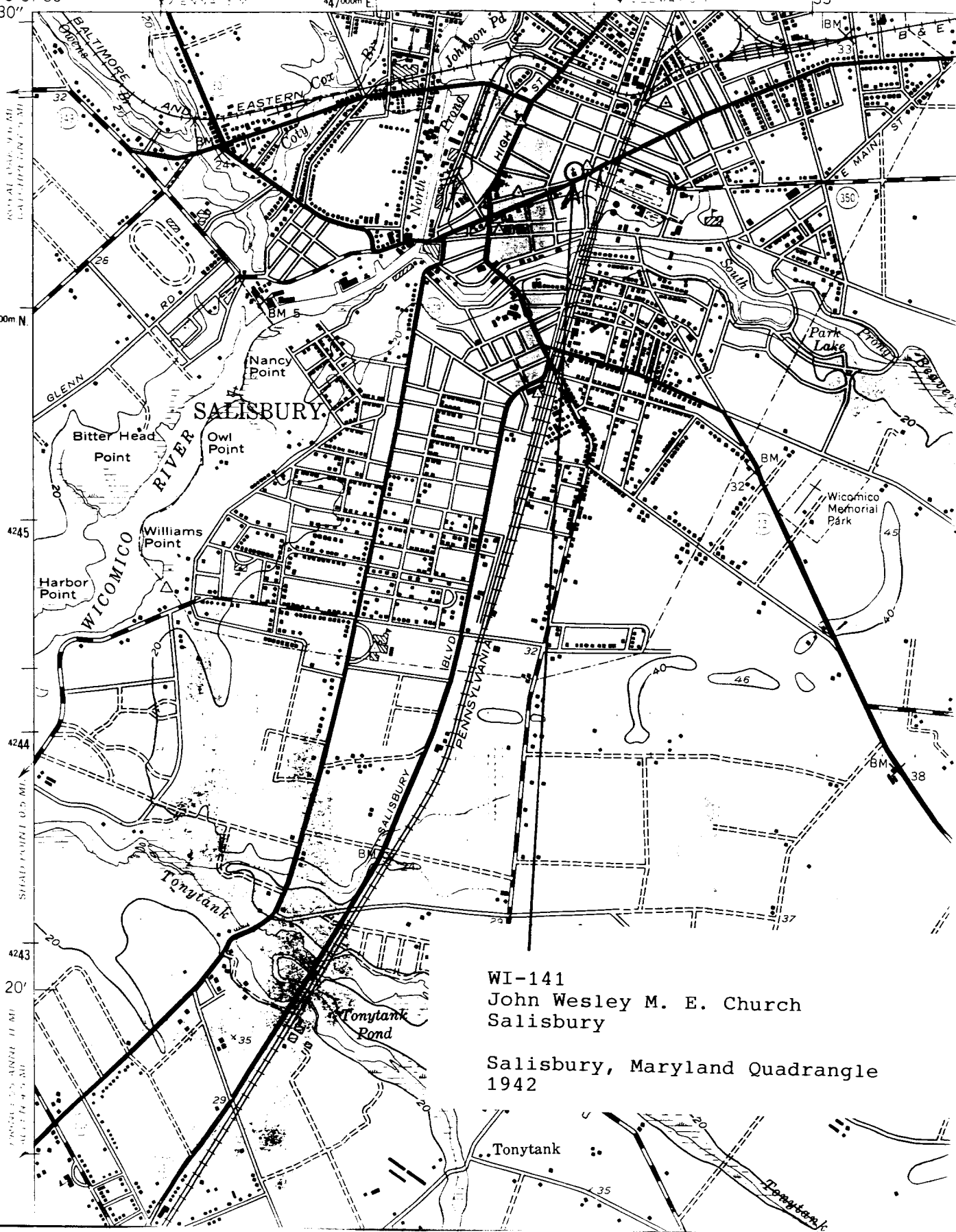
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

75°37'30"
38°22'30"

447000m E

35'

4246000m N



WI-141
John Wesley M. E. Church
Salisbury

Salisbury, Maryland Quadrangle
1942

Tonytank

Ease ment

WI-141

Wicomico - 141
John Wesley ME Church
Church Street
Salisbury, MD 21801

1837

Access:Public

The present structure (John Wesley ME Church) is being used as an arts center. It stands 15' from the west side of Church St. and faces east. This site was given to a group of free blacks by a white family to build a house of worship and a school in 1837. The first board of trustees, included Levin Huesten, George Pollitt, Major Toadivine and George James and Elijah Pinkett. The present owner Prof. Charles H. Chipman of Salisbury is a descendent of George James. At the time the school and church were established on this site, this area was still part of Worcester County. This is reportedly the oldest site of a black school in any of the eight eastern shore counties.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

John Wesley ME Church and Parsonage (adjacent)

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

321 Broad St.
Church Street

CITY, TOWN

Salisbury

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
First

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY Wicomico

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT
☐ BUILDING(S)
☒ STRUCTURE
☒ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☒ OTHER arts center

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. Charles H. Chipman

Telephone #: 749-6563

STREET & NUMBER

127 Second St.

CITY, TOWN

Salisbury

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code
MD, 21801**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Wicomico Co. Court House

Liber #:

Unable to

Folio #:

locate

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Salisbury

STATE Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

N/A

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

WI-141

| CONDITION | | CHECK ONE | CHECK ONE |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT | <input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED | <input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD | <input type="checkbox"/> RUINS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED | <input type="checkbox"/> MOVED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FAIR | <input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED | | DATE <u>1937</u> |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The present structure (John Wesley ME Church) is being used as an art center . It stands 15' from the west side of Church Street and faces east. I am unable to ascertain the age of the present building because it was rebuilt and remodeled many times. It would perhaps be safe to say that the existing structure dates from 1900. It is two-story, gabled (north-south) and is now covered with aluminium siding. There are entrance towers at the southeast and northeast corners of the building. The building measures 80' across the front facade and is 140' in depth. There are five (5') rectangular windows in the lower-level (front facade). There is a frontispies 16' cathedral colored-glass window in the second level of the front facade. This window is flanked by two 5' lancet windows. There are 3 16' rectangular windows on the top-side of the northern side of the building and 3 more identical windows on the southside. The building has a composite shingle roof.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

| PERIOD | | AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING | <input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499 | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC | <input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION | <input type="checkbox"/> LAW | <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS | <input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE | <input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699 | <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION | <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799 | <input type="checkbox"/> ART | <input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING | <input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC | <input type="checkbox"/> THEATER | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE | <input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1900- | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY | <input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) | | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION | | | | |

SPECIFIC DATES 1837

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This site was left to a group of free blacks by a white family for the purpose of building a house of worship and a school. The first board of trustees (1837) included Levin Huesten, George Pollitt, Major Toadivine, George James, Elijah Pinckett. At this time, this part of Wicomico Co. was still part of Worcester Co. This is reportedly the oldest site of a black school in any of the eight eastern shore counties. The building now belongs to Prof. Charles H. Chipman of Salisbury and is being utilized as an Arts Center.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

WI-141

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

James W. Clark, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION Maryland Commission on Afro-American
History & Culture

DATE

STREET & NUMBER
20 Dean Street

TELEPHONE
269-2893

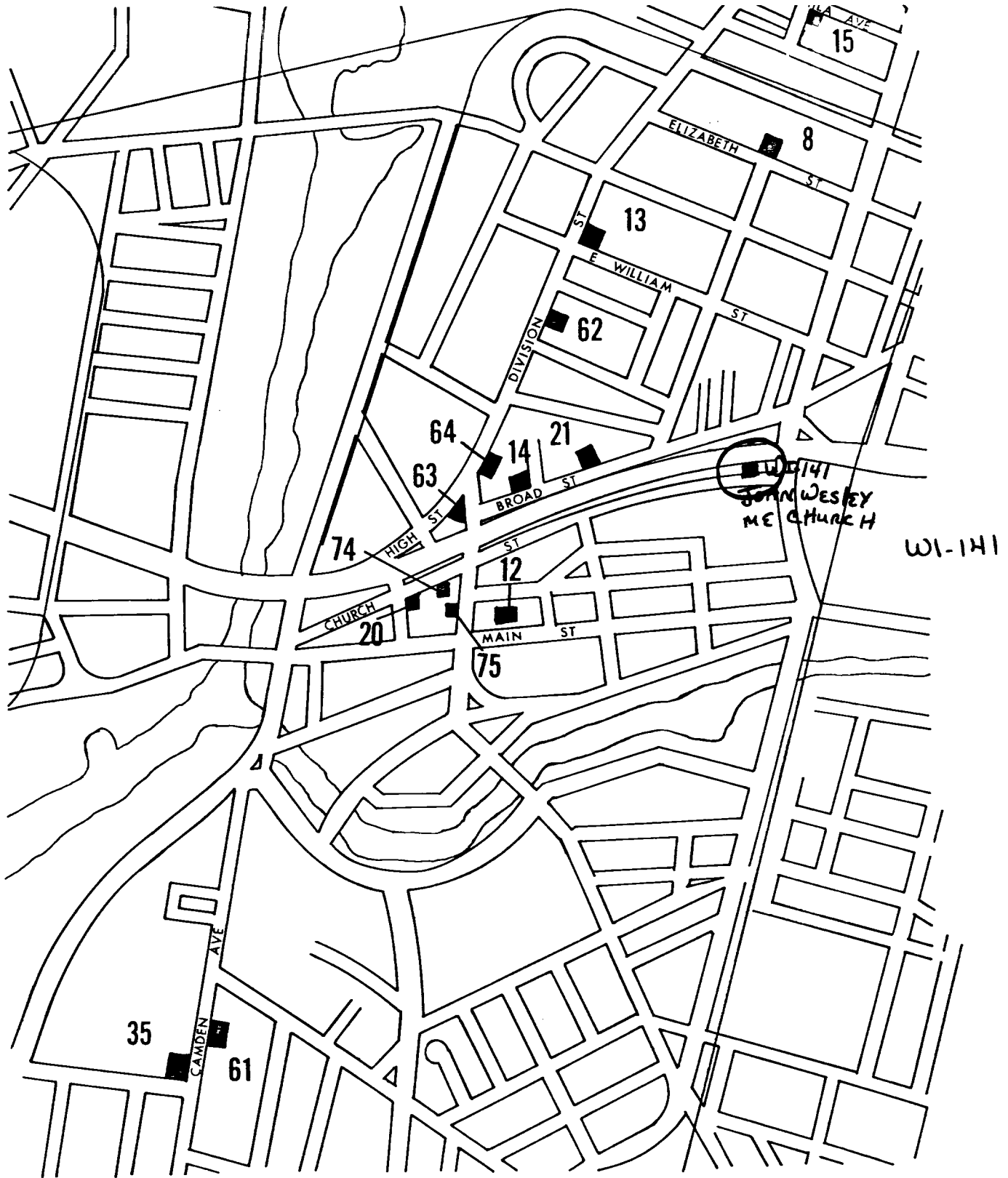
CITY OR TOWN
Annapolis

STATE Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



SALISBURY

Salisbury





W 141

John Wesley Mt. Tunnel
S. 1/4 Sec. 1, N. 1/4 Sec. 2, T. 141 S.
R. 141 E., Co. 141 N.

4/10/1906 From Tunnel to
Hwy. 141 (Hwy. 141 to
Hwy. 141)



141

Sumner - Towne



141-141

JOHN WESLEY M.E. CHURCH
SOUTHERN METHODIST CHURCH
NORTHEAST - 141-141

4/99, PAUL TOLSON, PHOTOGRAPH
NOT / NO 141-141 - 141-141

4 of 5



141-141

John Wilson, M. E. Brown

Saturday, November 2, 1900

Interviewed John Wilson Saturday

4/19, Paul Toward Pittsburgh

Nov. / 1900 Historical Trust

5 of 5



John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church
Salisbury, Wicomico County, MD WI-141
Michael Hosford

Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Southeast elevation
2/81



5-1

John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church
Salisbury, Wicomico County, MD WI-141
Micheal Hosford

Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
East elevation
2/81



John Wesley METHODIST Episcopal Church
Salisbury, Wicomico County, MD WI-141
Michael Hosford

Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
South elevation
2/81

John Wesley METHODIST Episcopal Church
Salisbury, Wicomico County, MD WI-141
Michael Hosford

Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
South elevation
2/81